INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

Meutrality of France in the American Crisis.

The French Squadron for the Atlantic.

Lord Brougham Repudiates the Abolitionists.

Patti's Debut at the Royal Italian Opera, Ac.,

The steamship New York, from Bremen and Southamp ton, reached this port early yesterday morning.

She left Southampton on the 15th of May. Her news,
has consequently been anticipated by the Etna, from

The New York has, however, brought us newspaper

files a day later than those received by the Persia, with the regular European mail of the 15th of May. M. Thouvenei has addressed a circular to the French consular agents in America, recommending them to ob now taking place in this country.

The Paris papers take notice of the fact that, within a

few hours of one day, four ships arrived at Havre from New York, with 40 000 hectolitres of wheat. The New York brought 123,700 rix dollars, £18,500

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP NEW YORK.

THE REBELLION IN AMERICA.

Neutrality of England Decided - The Biockade and Privateering-Movements of the Southern Agents in England-Bullion Trade and Cotton Supply-Naval Reports, &c.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT OF ENGLAND. The following is a complete copy of the act of Par-liament passed in the reign of King George the Third, called the "Foreign Enlistment act," from which we gave

tiament passed in the reign of King George the Third, called the "Foreign Enlistment act," from which we gave an extract in the Herald yesterday morning, with the Queen's neutral proclamation. The act reads:—
"An act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in a foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in his Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without his Majesty's locanse," it is declared and enacted as follows:—
That if any natural born subject of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, without the leave or license of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, for that purpose first had and obtained, under the sign manual of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or signified by order in council, or by proclamation or hall agree to take or accept, any military service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or shall enlist or enter himself to enlist, or shall agree to enlist or to enter himself to enlist, or shall agree to enlist or to enter himself to enlist, or shall agree to enlist or origin prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer, or shall enlist or enter himself, to agree to take or accept any commission, warrant, or appointment as an officer, or shall enlist or enter himself, to serve as a sailor or marine, or to be employed, or engaged, or shall serve in and on board any ship or vessel of war, or in and on board any ship or vessel under of himself, or shall entered to be used for any warlike purpose, in the service of or for or under or in aid of any foreign power, prince, State, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or papie, or of any person or prisons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign state, country, colony, province, or any part or any foreign state

beyond the case, with an ment or in order to enlist or enter himself to serve, or with intent to serve in any warlike or mither operation whatever, whether by land or by sen, in the service of or for or under or in aid of any person or persons exercising or nasuming to exercise the Down's of government in or over any foreign country, cones. Drowner, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or any foreign or operation of exercise in the service of any province or people, either as an officer or andlor, each have one mittary expective, or as anofficer or andlor, each have one mittary expective, or as an officer or andlor, each have one mittary expective, or as an officer or andlor, each have been or mittary expective or pay or reward shall have been or mittary expective or the anti-case and the each of the case of the each of or for his use or benefit; or if any person whatever, within the United Kingoom of Great Bertain and releand, or in any part of his Majosty's dominions eisewhere, or in any country, colony, settlement, island or place belonging to or subject to his Majosty's dominions eisewhere, or in any country, colony, settlement, island or place belonging to or subject to his Majosty's dominions eisewhere to enfast, or is one or engage to enfist, or to serve or in the each of the eac

strival in any part of the United Kingdom, or any of his Majesty's dominions, was a scip of ar Gruzer at a med vessel in the service of any oreign prince, State, potentate or of any person or persons exercising or as suming to exercise any powers of government in or over any colony, province or part of any province or per ple belonging to the subjects of any such prince. State or petentate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, province or part of any province or country under the control of any person or persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government, every such person so effending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemasnor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or either of them, at the discretion of the court before which such offender shall be convicted.

NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND TOWARDS THE NORTH AND SOUTH DECIDED—HER POSITION TOWARDS FEIVATEERS. THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT OF ENGLAND.

SOUTH DECIDED—HER POSITION TOWARDS FRITVATERS.

[From the London Times, May 15.]

As difficulties and troubles therein in America we are forced to a more viginal satisface, and to amonome distinctly and definitely the policy to which it is our intention to adhere. Being no longer able to deny the existence of a dreadful civil war, we are compelled to take official notice of it. This springs, not from any particular favor or affection which we feel for either side, but rather from the necessity of bringing our own proceedings into harmony with the stern realities of things. Our foreign relations are too extensive, the stake we hold in the commerce of the world is too vast, and, we may add, our attitute is a matter of too much importance, for us to allow ourselves the gratification of saying "Peace when there is no peace," so largely induled in up to the very latest moment by the statesmen of America herself. Yes, there is war, and a wa between men spring from a race and speaking a language from which we also are spring and which we also speak filecoles and Polynices are confronting each other with hostic weapons, and England, like the venerable Queen of Thebes, stands by to behold the unnatural combat of her children.

From arknowledging the state of war, the next step is to acknowledging the betjuerent rights of the contending parties. One of them, the government of the United States, compelled us to recognise her existence in 1782, and has since, with a brief and unhappy interval of threyears, been on Lerms of amity with us. The other habit just spring into existence, and, unless fortune favors, with more than her usual bilind caprice, the Les scerbly cause and the wacker arm, may never be in a position to be recognized at all; but, as beligerents, they are as equal in our eyes as Trojan or Tyrian was in the eyes of Queen Dido. We are broad equally or report there blockeder, and equally to abstain from any act which may violate the conditions of the most impartial and ungliceriminating neutrality. Hence arises

under the law of nations, but are left wide and indefinite, as if on purpose to embrace the very case we are supposing.

We have not the presumption to suppose that anything which we could add would give additional force to the solemn admonitions contained in the preclamation of a Queen who never speaks to her subjects in vain. We have done our duty if we distinctly point out that those Englishmen who, in defiance of the laws of their country and the solemn warnings of their sovereign, rush into this execrable conflict, will do so with direct notice that it they meet with enemies as reckless and merciless as themselves, they must bear the fate that awaits them, without any hope that the country whose laws they have broken will streach forth her arm to shield them from the consequences of their own foily and wickedness. In this respect America has set us an example in the case of the expedition of Lopez, as well as in the piratical enterprises of Walker. The United States, otherwise so jealous of their treatment by foreign nations, have in these cases looked on with stoical indifference at the who ceale massacre of their citizens. The warning has been given in time; we hope and believe that it will prove effectual, and that the horrors of a civil war between brethren will not be aggravated by the un called for intervention of the subjects of the parent State.

SECESSION LIKELY TO DIE OUT BY BIVISION.

[From the London News, May 15.]

It requires some acquaintance with society in the slave
States to form any conception of the popular ignrennee in
pelitical matters, or of the absence of personal independence in daily affairs. The guilt of treason and peculation does not attach to persons who live under the
closest restrictions of specin and the press, who are misinformed of what is going on in the world and thereundrich informed of what is going on in the world, and thoroughly misled as to the political parties and circumstances of their own country. Add to these the educated class of planters who are outside of political factions, and attached to the Union, and who are now chaing under the yoke of planters who are outside of political factions, and attached to the Union, and who are now chafing under the yoke of the confeteracy, and eagerly hoping for the arrival of aid which may enable them to declare for the Union, and there is no saying how small the number of responsible secoclers may really by we say in every be ton of newspaper tidings from one quarter of another of opposition to secession orders. In Missouri the contingent will be furnished to President Lincoln in spile of the Governor's refusal. In Virginis there is no have of managing the Union party in certain districts. In several of the States there is a spilt as decided as in the Union itself. If it is so in the first exciting hours of triumph of the marauding section, before that, as soon as everybody can speak out, we shall find that the so-called secession is the work of a faction which first bred and fostered bad passions in a predisposed society of slaveholders, paupers and glaves, and then made their own proit out of the state of things they had produced.

If this is a true view the conflict will not be a long one. In no case can it be a long one, on account of the poverty of the slave States. It may be a sharp one, as we hear people saying all around us But it may not. We will leave it to Georgian and Alabama journals to prophesy issues: but if we ought not to be surprised at any ferceness of passion between brethren at war, neither should we be astonished at any collapse of the Southern cause when either the troops or the people discover the attention of the own cause.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER LEGION IN NEW YORK.

when either the troops or the people discover the strength of their opponents and the true character of their own cause.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER LEGION IN NEW YORE. (From the London Herald (Derby organ) May 15.]

Now, a British legion has already been formed at New York; for all we know privateers may already have sailed from Liverpool, or British vessels have broken a blockade of some Southern port. If any soldier of the legion should be hanged by President Davis, any captain of a privateer meet that fate at the hands of President Lincoin, any ship breaking a blockade be conflicated, it will be rather hard upon the sufferers that they should not sconer have been warned that they had placed themselves by their act beyond the pale of British protection. It may be said that they ought to have known beforehand that what they were doing was contrary to the law of nations, and to that of Great British in particular. But that some more special warning was needed is allowed in the policy which has dictated this proclamation. Why, then, was that warning not given with greater promptitude?

For the sympathy which we give to both, and distribute to neither party in this unnappy conflict, we are not likely to receive much thanks. We wish the two sections of the American nation to be reconciled, if that is still possible. It is not to be tolerated that any subject of the Queen should add his mite to the aggravation of a strife which is already too much embittered, and in which both sides seem already committed to the worst. We are surprised that men of English blood should be rushing with such apparent eagerness into a war which involves the necessity of slaughtering men of the same features and kindred as themselves; men who will ask for quarter in our own Saxon tangue. Do the Americans realy know the whole meaning and import of the words civil war? It is not a sport on which they are entering, but a business which every good and honest man would sooner cut off his right hand than enter upon unaddvisedly. REPORTED PURCHASE OF ARMS FOR THE SOUTH IN

ERFORTED FURCHASE OF ARMS FOR THE SOUTH IN BIRMINGHAM.

[London (May 9) correspondence of l'Independance Belge.]

Birmingham derives a temporary profit from the existence of the war in America. I am assured that agents from the Southern States have purchased two hundred thousand rifles there, not to speak of cannons.

I am also assured but the same agents are bearers of letters of marque to the South for our merchant marine. You may roy on it they will not succeed in this last enterprise.

BULLION TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[From the Leudon Times (City article), May 15.]

BULLION TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. From the London Times (City Article), May 15.]
The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days sight, for first class paper, is 104% to 106 per cent, which, when compared with the mint par between England and America, shows that the exchange is against this country. But the heavy loss of interest incurred by delay at the American mints materially reduces the apparent profit on the transmission of gold to the United States.

In the discount market there is a general disposition to contract operations under the uncertainty as to the course which the bank may adopt in consequence of the renewal of gold withdrawnia for America, and the bulk of the business is thus taken to that establishment. About 210,000 in bar gold was taken to the Bank to day (14th), while 130,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for America.

(1sta), while he could be add (City Article), May 15.]
The gold withdrawn from the Bank vaults to day for export to America was nearly £100,000. Of this a proportion to on direct orders from house connected with the South, while the remainder is for New York, in discussing of bills above; purchased and sone to this side. As so large a sum has been taken from London, it is also feared that

be smount required from the Liverpool branch may takewise be breawy, and honce it is thought the packet to morrow (16th) may have on freight upwards of £300,000. With the rate of exchange still tending dow wards the further effux may be considerable. An amount of £10,000 only of bar gold was purchased by the Bank. The later despatches from New York quote the rate of exchange as low as 104. It is anticipated, from the current of business and the transactions reported in the letters by the Niagara, that the quotation may even descend to 102 or 103. Bills purchased there have been collected, and have been forwarded here to turn into gold, and hence it is probable further additional large remittances may have to be effected. Stocks and shares have likewise been received to be piaced on the market, the difference in prices between those in London and New York leaving a margin for profits. On the other hand it is possible, if the North shall gain any decided success, or the effect of fine weather here was to revive confi ence, a rebound of considerable importance might take place, which would at once arrest a drain and leave affairs in a quiet position. It must be confessed that anxiety is experienced lest this renewed outflow of specie abould assume a more importance the course of the next fortnight.

[From the London Herald, May 15.]

The proposed American loan of £2,300 000 will, it is thought, be quickly raised in the North, but it will tend to absorb capital and decrease the probability of a return of money to this side. With the rate of exchange at about 1045, there is the prospect of continuous remittances to New York by the several packets leaving Liverpool.

pool.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LIVERPOOL TO

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LIVERPOOL TO HON. MR. ADAMS.

We publish to-day a copy of the address presented by the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool to Hon. Charles Francis adams, our newly appointed Minister to Engrand, when on his way to London.

The London Times of the 15th of May reports:—His Excellency Charles Francis Adams, the newly appointed Minister from the United States to the British Court, was one of the passangers by the Nisagara which arrived parts. Minister from the United States to the British Court, wa one of the passangers by the Nisgara, which arrived a Liverpool on Monday forencon. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter and two sons. Iramediately o landing they proceeded to the Adelphi Hotel, wher shortly afterwards he was waited on by his worship th Mayor. He was also waited on by a deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, by whom he was presented with the following address:—

American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, by whom he was presented with the following address:—

To His Excellency O areas Francis Adams, Minister of the United States of American To the Court of St.

James:—

We, the President and members of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, consisting of Englishmen and Americans engaged in commerce with the United States, desire to tender our hearty congratulations to your Excellency on your arrival on our shores. We rejoice especially to welcome one bearing the honored name of Adams—a family which has already given two Presidents to their country, and which gives promise in your own person of attaining the eminence already acquired by your predecessors. While we sincerely deplore the unbappy differences which have sprung up in the United States, we cannot but express a hope that even yet they may be extinguished without giving rise to those embittered feelings which are unavoidably engendered by civil war. We shall at all times joyfully co-operate with your Excellency in any measures that may be calculated to promote sentiments of good will between England and America, and to perpetuate those feelings of amity which have so long and so happily prevailed between the two countries. Signed by order and on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Adams replied the two events in the Haraling in the Mr. Adams replied in the words given in the Haraling in the Commerce.

can Chamber of Commerce.
S. B. GUION, President pro tem.
Mr. Adams replied in the words given in the Heralis
yesterday (fuesday) morning.

Naval Movements in Europe Naval Movements in Europe.

No WAR VESSELS FROM PORTSMOUTH FOR AMERICA.

[From the London Times, May 15.]

No orders have yet been received at Portsmouth for the outil of any fleet of gunboats for service on the North American station, or eisewhere, as has been reported, and the only known cause which may have led to such a rumor is the ins ructions recently issued by the Comptroller of the Navy for the regulation of the first class steam reserves.

serves.

THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON OF FRANCE.

[Paris (May 13) correspondence of London Herald.]

The French government have determined to send out a squadron across the Atlantic for the protection of French commerce. It is to consist of the steam frigate (paddle) Descartes, the paddle corvettes Lavoisier and Prony, and the screw sloop Norval. THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON IN THE MEDITERRA

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON IN THE MEDITERRA-NEAN.

[Paris (May 12) correspondence of London Herald.]

The United States frigate Richmond sailed this morning for Legborn, from whence she will go to Spezzia and Genca. It was generally betieved that she would sail direct for New York, and would be accompanied by the other men-of-war of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. I learned on board yesterday that this was not true; the Richmond, if she does go home, is not likely to go before the end of June.

THE NEW SQUADRON OF SPAIN.

The Correspondancia of Madrid of May 9 has the following:—Spain does not think of declaring war on any Power, but she is doing all she can not to be disarmed or surprised in the event of a European conflict. This is the reason why she is causing vessels of war to be constructed both at home and abroad, and why she is making war-like preparations.

ed both at nome and abroad, and why she is making war-like preparations.

[From the London Morning Gazette, May 11.]

Spain has ordered six screw frigates of the first class to be built without delay, in order to give her a supe riority over the American ilag.

The Royal Italian Opera.

The Royal Italian Opera.

DEBUT OF ADELINA PATTI IN LONDON.

(From the London Times, May 16.)

A new Amina does not usually excite very much curiosity among frequenters of the Opera. There have been since the days of Malibran so many Aminas, an nineteen out of twenty of them common place. Even the announcement of a new singer, irrespective of Amina, or Lucia, or Arline, or Maritana, or any other character, Italian or English (not excepting the Traviata herself)—so strong the reaction against preliminary flourish—is now a-days received with something like indifference, How many Pastas, how many Grisis, how many Jeany Linds ("nightingales," of course), have suddenly come forth and as suddenly vanished, or at best remained control of the course of the forth and as suddenly vanished, or at best remained content to occur, a second, third or fourth rate position The musical public has sunk into a sort of lethargic and cynical incredulity, we result of many sanguine hopes raised, and just as many wordly disappointed. At present, we may venture to suggest, the most prucent way to obtain an impartial and indulgent hearing for a new aspirant to lyric honors, is to say nothing in advance. Mr. Gye has adopted this source of action, or inaction, with regard to a very young lady, who made her first appearance last night as the heroine of "La Sonnambula," and who, we may add at once, created such a sensation as has not been paralleled for years. It was simply advertised, late last week, that on Tuesday, May 14, Mile Adelina Fatti would assume the part of Armin, in height and lates of American Journals, no one had ever heard of "Me Adelina Fatti, and thos, although the house was br-lliantly sitended (it being a "subscription night"), there were no symptoms whatever of a more than ordinary degree of expectation. As that diverting necroma.cor. Goepadin Frikell, used to declare, there was "no pre-atung," cortainly there was no "claque"—no disposition to anticipate favor or extort applaise. The debutants was at first calmiy, then more warmly, then enthusinstically—but always fairly and dispassionately—judged; and she who, to Europe at any Tate, was yesterday without a name before the morrow with the perfect, for perfect in a name before the morrow with the perfect, for perfect in a name before the morrow with the perfect, for perfect in probably settle down at last into a cold abstraction, or mere common place technical correctness. No, Mademoiselle Atelina Patiti"—it will naturally be asked—"a phenomenon." Decisedly yes. "In size a perfect artist." Decisedly no. How can a girl or scarcily eighteen summers have reached perfection in an art so difficult it is simply impossible. We are almost inclined to say that she is something better than perfect, for perfect, or perfect, and the probably settle down at last into a cold abstraction, or mere common place technical correctness. No, M

Vivi felice! e questo

Mademoiselle Patti will rightly estimate the enthusiasus caused by her first appearance before the most generous (although, perhaps, the meet jaded) of operatic publics and—not regarding hernelf as faultiess—study her art with increased assiduity, a bright future is in store for her. If, to the other hand, — but we would rather not contemplate the opposite contingency.

The Dominican Question.

with increased assiduity, a bright future is in store for her. If, co the other hand, — but we would rather not contemplate the opposite contingency.

The Dominican Question.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON ANNEXATION AND SLAVERY—LORD EROUGHAM REPUDIATES THE GREELEY AND CHEKYER ASOLTHONITES.

In the House of Lerds on the 14th of May, Lord Brougham wished to put a question to his noble friend the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, relative to the proposed or sion of San Domingo to the Spanish crown lie wished to know whether that cession Rad received the sanction of the British and French governments, and above as it, whether due precautions had been taken to prevent the possibility of the introduction of Spanish slavery—that accursed system which degraded Cuba and alsowhere—into the island of San Domingo. He thought this would be a favorable cyportunity to call for the repayment by Spain of that money which she received from us on the underteking to abolish her own slave tradic, her slave trade not having been abolished, she was bound to return the price paid to her, or instantly to give liberty to her captives. It was much painful to consider that at this moment there was very great chance, from many circumstances, to which he need not refer, of the slave trade receiving an additional impetus. Sixty years since he had proclaimed his opinion that there was a very great difference between abolishing the slave tradic and giving freedom to the slave. He lad it down then that, although their first sympathy was due to the Mace, having desended to him from other hands. He repeated the same doctrine now. There were meetings being held in this country which he entirely deprecated—meetings which ought not to be held—meetings at one of which six or seven weeks ago be had himself promised to preside; but when he found, after what had taken place in the United States, that it was not to be seen abolishing reciping meeting of that description. He strongly recommended al whom his voice might each of the spanish government had not yet

annexation, which is "80 nattering to the annexation, which is "80 nattering to the annexation of Rt. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—Anthorized by act of Assembly, passed January, 1859. Grants to run twenty years.

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74, 70, 16, 13, 32, 26, 25, 15, 17, 75, 69, 58, 34, 76, 72.
Corsolidates—Class 22, Drawn May 28, 1861.
51, 46, 19, 23, 27, 71, 60, 24, 2, 62, 7, 74.
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44, 26, 63, 47, 9, 56, 38, 37, 77, 67, 49, 58, 28, 35.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 304—May 28, 1861.

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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black Brown. No. I Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

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The Indian Herb Doctor, F. Tumblety, d. D., from Canada, may be consulted free of charge, at 499 troadway. Wives, Mothers and Sisters, Whose Husbands, sone and brothers are volunteers, cannot put into their knapsecks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PIBs and Oistment. They in sure health even under the expoeures of a soldier's life.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY, May 28-6 P. M. The following is a comparative statement of the exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:-

Since Jan. 1..... 25,824,863 33,944,863 52,453,289 There is but little doing in money or paper. Choice paper is wanted at the discount houses a few names will pass even below seven per cent Second class paper continues very hard of sale. A failure in the domestic dry goods business is reported.

Foreign exchange closed steady, though dull for the Boston steamer. Bankers buy at 1041/2 a 105, and sell at 105% a 106. We hear of some very good bills at 1051/2. Francs are quoted, for bankers' names, at 5.321/2 a 5.371/2. The recent arrivals of gold have not yet produced their legitimate effect upon the exchange market. Stocks continue dull, and there is no outside

business whatever. But prices continue steady, and in some instances have advanced, in consequence of the scarcity of cash stock, and the wants of the bears. At the morning board to-day Illinois Central advanced 1% per cent. making an advance of 3% in two days; New York Central rose ¼; Erie, ½; Reading, ½; Michigan Central, 1/4; Toledo, 1/4; Rock Island, 1/4 The exceptions to the market were Missouris, which fell 1/2, and Tennessees, which declined as much. The prices of these, and, indeed, of all the speculative stocks on the list, are governed at the present time, not by considerations of intrinsic value but by the relative proportion between the supply of stocks on the street and the amount required by the bears for delivery. After the

board the market was cull, though Illinois Central was in active demand. At the afternoon board things were generally better. The market closed steady. The speculations of the street present to-day no particularly new features. A feverish tone of unhealthy activity is still apparent in some classes of Western securities-the result in part of the late transactions in the shares of the Illinois Central for foreign account, and in part of former "short sales." The increasing appreciation in England of the actual gravity of the American crisis, and the menacing aspect of the government at Washington, must seen put a stop to ill-advised speculation on the other side. Here the actual exhibit on the great lines of Western railway is of a nature to open the eyes of the blindest to the real position of things, and to the prospects of the future. The virtual suspension of the banks of Illinois, and the rapidly extending depreciation of all Western paper, are not more significant of the paralysis which is fast gaining on the commerce of the country than is the record of the third week in May on some of the Western lines. On the Michigan Southern we have a decrease of \$6,000, on the Michigan Central a decrease of \$7,632, on the Chicago and Toledo a decrease of \$137, while the earnings of the Galena ant Chicago, which exhibited a gain of nearly \$12,000 on the first week of the current month, show now an increase of but \$66. It is particularly noticeable that this alarming state of things affects especially the passenger traffic, and indicates in this way the rapid stagnation of business intercourse, to-gether with a falling off in the means of the people. The passenger traffic on the Galena and Chicago, for instance, fell off more than 50 per cent in the third week of May, 1861, as against the same period of last year. The following were the last quotations of the day:-United States 5's, 1874, 78 a 781/2; Tennessee 6's, 43 a 43½; Virginia 6's, 48 a 48½; Missouri 6's, 41½ a 41½; Canton, 8½ a 8½; Cumberland Coal preferred, 5½ a 6; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 82 a 84; Pennsylvania Coal, 76 a 80; Pacific Mail, 641/4 a 65; New York Central, 72 a 721/4; Erie, 221/2 a 225/4; Hudson River, 341/4 a 35; Harlem, 103/4 a 11; do. preferred, 261/4 a 27; Reading, 31 a 31½; Michigan Central, 41 a 41½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 11½ a 12; do. guaranteed, 25½ a 26½; Panama, 103 a 104; Illi. nois Central, 703/4 a 71; Galena and Chicago, 573/4 a 573/4; Cleveland and Toledo, 223/4 a 223/4; Chicago and Rock Island, 3234 a 33; Chicago, Bur-

grant bonds, 5 a 9: Illinois Central bonds, 90 a 92 The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:-
 Receipts
 \$1,173,013
 07

 —For customs
 19,000
 00

 Payments
 374,905
 46

 Balance
 10,075,267
 75

| Stock Exchange | Teshay May 28, 1961 | Stock Exchange | Teshay May 28, 1961 | Stoou 86 | Teshay May 28, 1961 | Teshay May 28, 1961

Philadelphia, 3,500; 28th, New York, 98,180. Total, 124,680.
Corrox.—The sales footed up about 3,400 bales in transit, on private terms. The market continued firm for middling uplands from store.

Frinciums.—To Liverpool 1,000 bales of cotton were engaged at 3-164., 10,000 bushels of wheat, in bulk, at 8d, 5,000 doi. corn, in bulk, at 8d, and 800 bbls. rosin at 2c, 9d. To London 7,000 bushels of wheat were engaged, in ship's bags, at 94d. and 2,000 bbls. Bour at 2s. 6d. a 2z. 75d. The ship Circe (British), condemned, was sold at \$2,500, cash.

Provisions.—Pork.—The market was heavy and inactive, while prices of prime closed at lower figures. Sales of 300 a 400 bbls. were made at \$15 75 a \$17 for city and Western mess, and at \$12 25 a \$12 50 for prime. Beef was quiet, but steady, with sales of 100 a 125 bbls. at \$9 50 a \$11 for repacked mess, and \$11 50 a \$12 50 for extra. There was a fair demand for prime mess; sales of 100 tierces were made on private terms. Cut meats were active, with sales of 250 hhds. and tierces at 45c. a 55c for shoulders, and at 6c. a 7c. for hams. Beef bams were quiet and nominal, at 14c. a 16c. the latter figure for extra Western. Lard was in light demand, while sales embraced about 200 barrels (reported) at 8%c. a 9%c. Butter was in fair demand a 14c. a 16c. for State new grass, and at 10c. a 14c. for Ohio. Cheese ranged from 7c. to 8c. for State, and at 5c. a 7c. for hoho.

Rice.—A sale of about 100 casks was made at 55c. a 63c.

RICE—A sale of about 1,000 hids, chiefly for refining. The sales embraced about 1,100 hids, chiefly Cubas, including refining goods, within the range of 4 ½c. a 4 ½c., and grocery grades at 4 ½c. a 5 ½c., and 3,500 bags of Manka for refining, on private terms.

WHERENEY.—The market was steady, with sales of 900 bags of 1,000 bags. WHISTERY.—The barrels at 16 %c.

District.

Married.

May 23, 1861, by the Roy. John Doyle, at the residence of the bride's sister, Miss Carmanna Louisa Brady, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Brady, to Mr. William Lankin, all of the city. Married. this city.

Van Donn—Luff,—On Tuesday, May 28, by the Rev. C.
P. Harris, Mr. Daniel C. Van Donn, of New Jersey, to
Miss Margaret, daughter of John V. Luff, of this city.

Curray.—On Tuesday. May 25, Person Curray, Sen., silvocannitis, aged 61 years.
The friends of the Camily and the silvermittes in ge-

lington and Quincy, 54 a 55; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 12 a 121/2; La Crosse and Milwaukee land

10 Chi & Rk Isl RR. 33

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, May 28-6 P. M.

ASHES.—We have no change to notice in prices, while sales were light at \$5.37 \(\) a \$5.62 \(\) .

Bearserrys.—Flour—The market was sustained for common and medium grades, while extra branes were dull ard unchanged. The sales embraced about 14,000 barrels, closing within the following range of prices:—Superfine State.

\$4.95 a 5.07 \(\) .

Superfine State, good to choice.

\$4.95 a 5.05 \(\) .

Sweed to straight Southern.

\$4.95 a 5.05 \(\) .

Sweed to straight Southern.

\$6.00 a 6.00 \(\) .

Straight to good extra do.

\$6.00 a 6.00 \(\) .

Straight to good extra do.

\$6.00 a 6.00 \(\) .

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neral are invited to attend the funeral, or Thursday atternor, at one o'clock, from the residence of his sontains, in 121st street, near Scond avenue, Harism. Conver. In Procklyn, on Tuesday, May 25, Josep Conver. In Procklyn, on Tuesday, May 25, Josep Conver. aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, 27 Deas street, Brooklyn.

Corrello.—In Brooklyn, on Menday, May 27, of consumption, Mrs Brancism Gerallo, a native of Clare Castle, Ireland, in the folia; year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from St. Pescor's church, Hicks street, where a graud high mass will be sung for the repose of her soul. From themse the body will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

Cox.—On Monday, May 27, Ann Cox, aged 82 years, a native of the parish of Rushaspic, county Westmeath, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to as

neral, are invited to sitered the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his sea

Cox—On Monday, May 27, Ann Cox, aged 82 years, a native of the parish of Rushaspic, county Westmeath, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to satend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afterneen, at three o'clock, frem St. Peter's church, Hicks street, corner of Warren. Brooklya, where there will be solenne high rass.

Charman.—On Monday, May 27, Mrs. Isanzata S., wife of L. Chapman, in the 47th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to morrow.

Cunnediam—On Tuesday, May 28, after a short Miness, Mrs. Mark Cunneday, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afterneen, sone o'clock, from her late residence, No. 118 Suffolk street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery for interment.

Coopers.—On Tuesday, May 28, Lawis Cooper, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afterneon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 76 Lewis street, Brooklya.

Danckis.—On Monday May 27, decorate Dankis, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited.

DANKES.—On Monday May 27, GEORGE DANKES, agod 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three oclock from his late residence, No. 265 Henry street, corner of Harrison, Brooklyn.

Dowss—On Friday Dight, May 24, on board steamboot Frank, of congestion of the brain, Rassellake Dowes, formerly of Rhinebeck, aged 25 years.

The remains were taken to Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, for interment. In the midst of life we are in death. Newburg papers please copy.

Fights—On Monday, May 27, Mrs. Ann S. Ferris, wife of Nathaniel Ferris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's churck, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon at half-past two o'clock, without further metice.

tice.
FITZGERALD.—On Monday, May 27, after a very brief ailment, Thomas FITZGERALD, Jr., aged 6 years and 10

tice.

FITZGERALD.—On Monday, May 27, after a very brief ailment, Thomas FITZGERALD, Jr., aged 6 years and 16 days.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parasit, No. 14 Cherry street. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GALAGHER.—In Brookiya, on Monday, May 27, Ame GALAGHER, wife of the late James Galagher.

Her friends and those of the family, and her brothers, Patrick and Poter Meehan, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, from her late residence, 96 Atlantic street, Brookiya.

GERROND.—In this city, on Monday, May 27, Mrs. RIBERAN GIEROND, reliet of Samuel Germond, in the 184 year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son. Wellington Germond, No. 226 Henry street, it is (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HONEY.—On Fuceday, May 28, after a short illness, ELEAZER HOYRY, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, No. 139 Franklin street.

HONER.—On Tuesday, May 28, Margarer Anne Hunner, wife of Wilham Hunter, and daughter of Fanny Hand, formerly of Rahway, N. J.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the service, at their residence, No. 128 Hand Forty minth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., fer interment.

JONES.—At Duxbury, Mass., on Tuesday, May 28, Parker Jones, Fag., aged 67 years.

MORGAN.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday morning, May 28, Charliss T., son of the late Enoch Morgan, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 Second street.

POLOCK.—At Bordentown, N. J., on fuesday morning, May 28, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, Tromse C. Pollock. a member of Compan

respectfully invited to attend, same hour and place.

PROF.—On Monday, May 27, MICHAEL PRIOR, aged 22
years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on thursday atternoon, at two o'clock, from his mother's residence, 488 Sixth avenue.

RICHARDSON.—In Poultier, Vermunt, on Sunday, May 26, JAMES RICHARDSON, ERQ., aged 67 years.

SHATTUCK.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday night, May 27, RANDALL SHATTUCK, son of Luther Shattuck, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. church, Eighesenthstreet, near corner Fifth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

TAYLOR—Of croup, AIMER DESERRE TAYLOR, daughter of Richard and Eliza Taylor, agod 11 months and 30 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 147 Broome street, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, May 27, of consumption, Riskalent Caccilla, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Williams, aged 17 years.

The triends and relatives of the family are respectibly invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 150 West Soventeenth street.

nt half past twelve e'clock, from the residence of her prents. No. 150 West Sevententh strong Galvéston (Texas) papers please copy.

WESS — On Monday, May 27, after a short illness, Sus W. Wess, relict of Philander Webb, in the 53d year

W. When, relict of rimanular that take place at the Canal The funeral services will take place at the Canal Street Eaptist church this (Wednesday) afternoon, three o'clock. The friends of the family and members the Cannon Street Eaptist church are respectfully invit Wickias — On Monday, May 27, AbA, only daughter Merritt and Mary E. Wickham, aged 5 years, 4 most and 21 days.

Merritt and Mary E. Wickham, agod 5 years, 4 moeths and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 239 West Twenty-first street, this (Vednesday) meraling, at quarter before eleven o clock, without further notice.

AT \$3 60-QUILTED SOLE GAITERS, AT JONES, as any other styles. A LL (LEGALIZEO) SEWING MACHINES EXPAIRED sold and exchange d at BARTLETT's needle and an age machine furnishing depot, 44? Broadway. A T RVERDELL'S-WEDDING CARDS -THESE CO RALLOU'S



"A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRASTED TO MEET fade to measure, at \$15, \$15, \$25, \$42, \$6., per degen. No order taken for less than harf a dozen shirts. W holesale trade supplied on the usual terms. TORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED SAILS, EPLAN joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without as or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Super-convenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Super-roons of this city.

POR ENGLISH CARPETS
GO TO
GO TO
HIRAM ANDERSON,
NO 99 Bowery,
Established twenty years.
Tes spacious aslestrooms.
\$200,000 worth of Carpeting and Officials at
great macrifice, at prices far below
any quoted in our city.

GAS FIXTURES, AC. STEPHEN PHILBIN, NO. 717 BROADWAY. A STEPHEN FILLDIN, NO. AT BROADWAY.
Offers for sale, at reduced prices.
A SPLENDID ANSORIMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.
PRENCH BRONZES DIRECT INFORTATION,
one-laung of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, In
stands, Ac.
PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING
ittended to as usual, at No. 331 Fourth street and Relator House, Barolay street.

GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION.
Cheapest store in the world. Goods delivered free.
THOS. 250 Greenwich street and 89 Murray street. Rew York. CUN & CO.'S AMERICAN AGENCY AND READER OF ROOMS. American papers kept on file; every informa-tion interesting to Americans. Registers kept of American visiting London, at No. 10 Strand, London, Angland.

I WILL PAY A PORTION IN CASH AND THE SA-lance in valuable labor saving machinery (protected by the ters patent and extensively used, especially in this city), for good property; carriages preferred. Call at room Il Howard Botel, Brandway.

ADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACKLETS-ONE, TWO ADIES GOLD CHATRLAINE CHAINS AND PING to \$12 each. Ladies' gold Guard Chains, \$7 to \$10 each at G. C. ALLEN'S, 415 Broadway, one door below Cahal st.

DATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD,
Abcolutely pure, made by a process which is declared by
the College of Frysicians in London to be the only true as
natural one, and by which all the nutritions and palateable
qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without years
baking powders, alsalies, or any corrupting ingredients;
keeps moist for many days; never sours; contains twice as
much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best to
the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 111 East Fourteenth street, one door from the Academy of Masic. Bold also
a. N. Mc Elect. 1 to thus, one door above Twanty asympto.

The Degularity delivered to families in all parts of
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